The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1778. [No. 2091.]

CHARLES-TOWN, June 24th, 1778.

REDUCED, by the dreadful Calamity of Fire, which befell this Town on the 15th of January laſt, to begin the World anew, at an advanced Period of Life,—encouraged by the favourable Reception his Endeavours to promote the General Good have always met with—and thence flattering himſelf, that a Continuation of his Publications may ſtill have ſuch Tendency—being alſo deſirous of rendering a juſt public Tribute of Gratitude to the zealous Attachment and faithful Services of Mr. Nicholas Boden, the Perſon lately in his Employ—Mr. Timothy, notwithſtanding the peculiar Difficulties that muſt attend it, this Day reſumes the Publication of the GAZETTE of this STATE, with the ſaid Mr. Boden, (to whoſe Induſtry and Skill in his Profeſſion he owes the Building of *The firſt Carolina Printing-Preſs*) upon the following

NEW CONDITIONS:

I. The Price to Town Subſcribers to be Four Dollars for the preſent Year; and to Gentlemen in the Country, who deſire to have them made up in Packets and directed, Five Dollars.

II. The Subſcription to be paid in advance; for which printed Receipts will be given, by TIMOTHY and BODEN.

III. The Gazette will be publiſhed every Wedneſday Morning,—to be ſent for at the Office, (the North-Eaſt-Corner of the State-Houſe) until it ſhall be more convenient to diſtribute them at the Subſcribers reſpective Houſes.

V. A Deduction of one Quarter, at the old Price, to be made to all the late Subſcribers, being ſo much due them, at the Time of the Fire.

For ſome Time, the Size (but not the *Spirit* of the Paper) will be unavoidably contracted, from the very ſmall Portion of Types that have been ſaved from the Fire (being only Part of what were uſed in the Gazette printed on the 13th of January laſt) and its Friends muſt be content to receive it on ſmaller Paper than uſual, till new Materials can be received from Abroad; to obtain which, as ſoon as poſſible, no Pains have, are, or will be ſpared.

There cannot be, to Timothy, a more mortifying Circumſtance, than the being compelled (by the enormous Coſt of *every imported Article and Neceſſary of Life*, and his preſent Situation) to require the Subſcription in advance, and to raiſe his Prices of Printing; But, when the Extent of his Loſs, and the amazing Expence that muſt, at this Time, attend the procuring the merely neceſſary Printing Materials, are conſidered, he flatters himſelf, that no one can ſuſpect him of having the leaſt Inclination to follow the *common Track*, or will think the preſent Terms unreaſonable.

Gentlemen who are diſpoſed to continue their Names on the Subſcription-Liſt, and ſuch others as may incline to have theirs added, upon the NEW CONDITIONS, are requeſted to ſend their Addreſs as ſoon as poſſible, to Nicholas Boden, at the Office in the State-Houſe, or his Dwelling-Houſe in Amen-Corner, Union Street continued.

I Believe there are few People who doubt of Mr. TIMOTHY's Abilities as a Compiler, or his Inclination or Aſſiduity to procure the moſt early and authentic Intelligence, which in this Undertaking will be his particular Department—and mine, to be careful that it is punctually and regularly publiſhed, which (if God ſpares me Health) ſhall be done every Wedneſday Morning, preciſely at 9 o'clock. *I am,*

The Public's Obedient Servant,
NICHOLAS BODEN.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY will be held on Tueſday the 7th Day of July next, at Holliday's Tavern, where the Members are deſired to meet preciſely at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Society,
JOHN M'CALL, jun. Clerk.

JOSEPH DE LESPINE,
Surgeon and Man-Midwife,

NOW reſides at Mrs. Reece's, in Queen-Street, oppoſite Dewees's Tavern.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Charles-Town LIBRARY SOCIETY, will be held at Holliday's Tavern, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of July next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at which Time the Preſident takes the Chair.

By Order of the Preſident,
JOHN COLCOCK, Secretary.

For SALE,

THE good Scooner NANCY, burthen about 70 Tons, well found, ſails very faſt, and has 4 ſwivels.

The Scooner LIBERTY, almoſt a new Veſſel, burthen about 60 Tons, with a new Set of Sails, never yet bent, entire new Rigging, good Cables, Anchors, &c.

The above Veſſels lye in Beale's Dock, where they may be examined, and an Inventory ſeen in the Hands of JOB COLCOCK.

For Private Sale,

A Plantation of 200 Acres, in St. James's Pariſh, Santee, joining Lands of John Cummin Ball, Andrew Hazell and Robert Sallens, of which about 70 Acres are cleared; is about two Miles from a good Landing, and a moſt excellent Place for Stock. On the Premiſes are a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe, Outhouſes, and a good Orchard.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

A Valuable Lot on the Bay, oppoſite to Burn's Wharf, joining Captain Buckle's, containing in Front upwards of 25 Feet, and in Depth 127 Feet 6 Inches.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

THAT very valuable Plantation in Cow Savannah, containing 471 Acres, bounded to the Southward on a Road that leads to a Plantation of Ralph Izard, Eſq; to the South-eaſtward on Lands of the ſaid Gentleman, to the North-eaſt on Lands formerly of Charles Wright, Eſq; now belonging to Mr. Williman, and to the North-weſt on a Road that leads to Bacon-Bridge, and five Miles from Dorcheſter. On the Premiſes are a good Dwelling-Houſe and convenient Out-Houſes; the Land for Rice, indico and Corn, as good as any in the State, and the uncleared Land well timbered. JACOB VALK.

For Public Sale,

On Wedeſday the 8th of July next, at my Room in Church-ſtreet, at 11 in the Forenoon,

A Very valuable Lot on Harleſton's Green, containing 212 Feet 6 Inches Front, on Wentworth-Street, and 121 Feet 4 Inches on Rutledge-Street to the South on Wentworth-Street, to the North on Lot 42, Weſt on Lot 46, and Eaſt on Rutledge-Street.

A valuable Lot of Land in Queen-Street, containing 35 Feet in front, and 170 Feet deep: On the Premiſes are a good Dwelling Houſe, Kitchen, Waſh-Houſe, Chair-Houſe, Stable, Fowl-Houſe, &c. &c. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

That pleaſant ſituated Iſland, at the Entrance of Charles-Town Harbour, known by the Name of Morris's Iſland.

A Sea Iſland, called Wolf's Iſland, in Georgia, being 8 Miles in length of Sea Beach; has to the North the Iſland of Sapelo, to the South, Egg-Iſland, and the Inlet to the Alatamaha, and to the Weſt Broughton Iſland, belonging to the Honourable Henry Laurens, Eſq, and contains at leaſt 5000 Acres of Land.

A valuable Tract of Land of 500 Acres in St. Mathew's Pariſh, Berkley County, bounding South-weſt on Land of William Holliday and Peter Burn, North-eaſt on Lands of Tacitus Gaillard, and William Bull, jun. Eſqr's, and North-weſt on John Savage, Eſq; diſtance from Town about 80 Miles; it is excellent Indico and Proviſion Land, and well timbered. JACOB VALK.

To be Sold,

By Mr. TIMMON, at the Exchange, on Thurſday the 25th Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

WOmens Wearing Apparel, ſome Silver and Gold Twiſt, Gold and Silver Thread, Gold and Silver Spangles, and Gold and Silver Plate,——For ready Money.

For Private Sale

A Complete Waiting Boy, about fifteen Years of Age.——Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may have him upon Trial.

JACOB VALK.

In CONGRESS, DEC. 30, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT Commiſſioners be ſent to the Courts of Vienna, France, Spain, Pruſſia, and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

That the ſeveral Commiſſioners of the United States be inſtructed to aſſure the reſpective Courts, that notwithſtanding the artful and inſidious endeavours of the Court of Great Britain to repreſent the Congreſs and inhabitants of theſe ſtates to the European powers, as having a diſpoſition again to ſubmit to the ſovereignty of the Crown of Great-Britain, it is their determination, at all events, to maintain their independence.

That the Commiſſioners be reſpectively directed to uſe every means in their power, to procure the aſſiſtance of the Emperor of Germany, and of their moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Pruſſian Majeſties, for preventing Pruſſian, German, and other foreign troops, from being ſent to North America, for hoſtile purpoſes againſt the United States, and for obtaining a recall of thoſe already ſent.

That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty be induced if poſſible, to aſſiſt the United States in the preſent war with Great Britain, by attacking the Electorate of Hanover, or any part of the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies.

That the Commiſſioners be further empowered to ſtipulate with the Court of France, that all the trade between the United States, and the Weſt-India Iſlands, ſhall be carried on by veſſels, either belonging to the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or theſe ſtates, each having liberty to carry on ſuch trade.

That the Commiſſioners be likewiſe inſtructed to aſſure his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that ſhould his forces be employed in conjunction with the United States, to exclude his Britannick Majeſty from any Share of the cod-fiſhery of America, by reducing the iſlands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton; and that ſhips of war be furniſhed when required, by the United States, to reduce Nova Scotia, the fiſhery ſhall be enjoyed equally, and in common, by the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, provided the province of Nova Scotia, Iſland of Cape Breton, and the remaining part of Newfoundland, be annexed to the territory and government of the United States.

That ſhould the propoſals made as above, be inſufficient to produce the propoſed declaration of war, and the Commiſſioners are convinced, that it cannot otherwiſe be accompliſhed, they muſt aſſure his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that ſuch of the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, as in the Courſe of the war, ſhall be reduced by the united force of France and theſe ſtates, ſhall be yielded an abſolute property to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. The United States engage, on timely notice, to furniſh, at the expence of the ſaid ſtates, and deliver at ſome convenient port or ports, in the ſaid ſtates, proviſions for carrying on an expedition againſt the ſaid iſlands, to the amount of two millions of dollars, and ſix frigates, mounting not leſs than twenty-four guns each, manned and fitted for ſea; and to render any other aſſiſtance which may be in their power, as become good allies.

That the Commiſſioners for the Courts of France and Spain conſult together, and prepare a treaty of commerce and alliance, as nearly as may be, ſimilar to the firſt propoſed to the Court of France, and not inconſiſtent therewith, nor diſagreeable to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to be propoſed to the Court of Spain, adding thereto:

That if his Catholic Majeſty will join with the United States in a War with Great Britain, they will aſſiſt in reducing to the poſſeſſion of Spain, the town and harbour of Penſacola; and will, provided it ſhall be true, that his Portugueſe Majeſty has inſultingly expelled the veſſels of theſe ſtates from his ports, or has confiſcated ſuch veſſels, declare war againſt the ſaid king, if that meaſure ſhall be agreeable to, and ſupported by, the Courts of France and Spain.

That the Commiſſioners for the Court of Berlin conſult with the Commiſſioners at the Court of France, and prepare ſuch treaty or treaties of friendſhip and commerce to be propoſed to the king of Pruſſia, as ſhall not be diſagreeable to their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary of the Congreſs.

By Order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 15, 1778.

The following is a Copy of the Proclamation, which was iſſued by the Preſident, with the Advice of the Privy Council, on Friday the 5th of June, Inſtant.

By His Excellency RAWLINS LOWNDES, Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief of the State of South-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHereas the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, by their Act of the 23d Day of April laſt, did recommend to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to paſs Laws, or to the Executive Authority of each State, if inveſted with ſufficient Power, to iſſue Proclamations, offering Pardon, with ſuch Exceptions, and under ſuch Limitations and Reſtrictions as they ſhall think expedient, to ſuch of their Inhabitants, or Subjects, as have levied War againſt any of theſe States, or adhered to, aided or abetted the Enemy, as ſhall ſurrender themſelves to any Civil or Military Officer of any of theſe States, and ſhall return to the State to which they may belong, before the 10th Day of June then next: And it is recommended to the good and faithful Citizens of theſe States, to receive ſuch returning Penitents with Compaſſion and Mercy, and to forgive and bury in Oblivion, their paſt Failings and Tranſgreſſions. And whereas many miſguided and deluded People, lately Inhabitants of this State, by artful and deſigning Men, Emiſſaries from Eaſt Florida, have been ſeduced to leave their Habitations and Families, and to withdraw themſelves from this State, who now, ſeeing their Error, and being convinced of the Falſhoods and Miſrepreſentations of the Enemy, would gladly return to their Duty, and wiſh to be received and re-united to their Country, but are deterred by the Fear of Puniſhment. And whereas many others, uſeful Inhabitants of this State, who, from tender Conſciences, Miſapprehenſion, or Prejudice of former Prepoſſeſſions; and others, from Neglect, Inadvertence, particular Situations or Circumſtances, have not yet taken the Oath of Fidelity to this State,, preſcribed by the Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed the 28th Day of March laſt, and who are now heartily diſpoſed and deſirous to take the ſame, and on fuller Conſideration, to unite with and become faithful Citizens to this State. And whereas the benign and gracious Intentions of Congreſs do manifeſtly and neceſſarily include and comprehend the latter as well as the former, inaſmuch as no hoſtile or other overt Act of Criminality is imputable to them: And the Legiſlature not now ſitting, the good Deſigns and merciful Overtures of Congreſs may be rendered ineffectual, if the Executive do not interpoſe, to carry into Execution, as far as may be, what ſo obviouſly appears to be the Purpoſe of Congreſs, and what is ſo well calculated to reſtore public Peace and Tranquility, in particular to this State.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Hon. the Privy Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, notifying and publiſhing the ſaid Act of Congreſs, and promiſing to apply to the Legiſlature, at their next Meeting, and endeavour to obtain a Confirmation and Ratification of a general Amneſty and Pardon, to all thoſe, who ſhall, within the Time preſcribed, return to this State, and take the Oath of Fidelity, as a Teſt and Evidence of their Allegiance thereto. And I do further publiſh and declare my Intention, that I will make the like Application to the Legiſlature, and endeavour to obtain, to all others, who ſhall take the Oath of Fidelity preſcribed by Law, on or before the ſaid 10th Day of June Inſt. the Participation of all the Rights and Privileges of Free Citizens of this State.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the State of South-Carolina, at Charles-Town, this 5th Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight.

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

By his Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM NISBETT, *Dep. Secretary.*

On the 10th Inſtant there was a meeting of a very reſpectable number of the Inhabitants of this town, at the Exchange, when they came to the following Reſolution, nem. con. and ordered the ſame to be publiſhed, viz. That the act of Aſſembly, intitled "an act to oblige every free male inhabitant of this State, above a certain age, to "give aſſurance of fidelity and allegiance to "the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein "mentioned, ought and ſhall be ſtrictly "carried into execution; and that the pains "and penalties impoſed in the ſame, ſhall "be aſſuredly inflicted upon all defaulters."

CHARLES-TOWN, June 24.

RECent advices from the Weſt-Indies, ſay, that the late alliance between the court of France and the United States of North America, had been publickly notified in the ſeveral French iſlands, by authority; and that the news was received, by the inhabitants, in all, with every mark of unfeigned joy, and celebrated with the greateſt pomp and magnificence. We alſo learn, that the militia of the ſaid iſlands, were, at the ſame time, ordered to be held in conſtant readineſs for duty.

In every part of the United States (not in the hands of the enemy) the news of the alliance with France had been received and celebrated in a manner becoming ſo important an event.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight Capt. Richard commander of the Thereſa of Nantes, gave an elegant entertainment on board his ſhip, to a numerous company of foreign gentlemen and inhabitants, on the joyful occaſion of the late alliance between France and the United States; which was conducted in a manner as much to his honour, as it was ſatisfactory to his gueſts. The ſhip was decorated with a variety of colours, and fired 13 guns after each principal toaſt, the firſt of which was, Louis *XVI* King of France. Captain Daniel's ſloop Volant was alſo decorated with colours and fired; and all the other French veſſels in the harbour followed the fire of theſe two veſſels. The Connecticut ſtate ſhip, Oliver Cromwell, alſo fired 13 guns, upon the King of France's health being drank.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight both the pilot boats that attend the bar of this harbour, were chaſed in by a ſloop, ſuppoſed to be the privateer Active, of Liverpool, Capt. Powell, from *St. Auguſtine*.

On Wedneſday the ſame ſloop was again ſeen, *S.* of the Light-houſe, ſtanding off *S.* by *E.* At the ſame time, a brig and a ſloop, not having a friendly appearance, were diſcovered S.E. of the bar, ſtanding to the N. E.—Having paſſed to the Northward of Sullivant's Iſland, they hawled off more Eaſterly, in the evening.

The ſame evening, Capt. Samuel Stone, late maſter of the ſloop Little Sue, of and for this port, from St. Croix, came to town from North-Ediſto, having been taken the preceding Monday night, at eleven o'clock, by a brig of 10 ſix, 4 four, and 2 three-pounder guns, called the Enterprize, and commanded by Capt. David Squires; who had been fitted out at New-York, but not being able to get a commiſſion there, went 7 weeks ſince to Bermuda, where he procured one from Governor Bruere. As ſoon as the commiſſion was obtained, Capt. Squires cut a large ſloop belonging to this port, called the Welcome, out of Ellis's harbour, and then came to cruize on theſe coaſts, where he has taken, beſides Captain Stone's veſſel, a ſcooner commanded by Capt. Rains, and a ſloop, Capt. Stiles, both from Georgia, and 4 other veſſels.—Capt. Squires's behaviour to his priſoners was very polite and humane; nothing was taken from them, nor any of their cheſts ſearched. He gave Captain Stone his boat, with leave to take all that belonged to him that he could carry, and on Tueſday morning ſtood in as near Stono as he could venture, in order to ſee him ſafe. He alſo gave at the ſame time, another boat to Capt. Stiles, who is gone on for Georgia.—When Capt. Stone left the brig, her crew did not conſiſt of more than 35 men. The day before, Capt. Squires ſpoke with the Active; ſo that it is probable, the veſſels ſeen off the bar this day were, the Enterprize and Little Sue, and the Active. The Enterprize intended to cruize near Okercock for ſome tobacco-veſſel.

Our laſt letters from York-town mention, the arrival of Sir Henry Clinton at Philadelphia, on the 8th ult. to take upon him the command of the Britiſh army there, in the room of his Excellency Sir William Howe, who was going home, probably to be made a ſacrifice, to ſcreen from popular fury, as blundering and infamous a miniſtry as ever diſgraced the *Britiſh* government. They add, that ſince the arrival of Lord North's bills, it was reported, the Heſſians were recalled—and ſeveral circumſtances ſeemed to indicate, that Philadelphia would be abandoned in leſs than two months.——That the American armies, as well on Hudſon's river, under the command of General Gates, as General Waſhington's, were in the mean time, daily receiving very conſiderable reinforcements, and abounded in thoſe articles, from the want of which Sir William Howe had more than once derived ſecurity.——That General Waſhington had taken ſuch precautions, ſhould Sir Henry Clinton ſuddenly embark his army and ſail for New York, to attempt a progreſs up Hudſon's river, that the Knight muſt every where meet with a formidable oppoſition, if not fall into *Burgoyne's* Trap.——That a body of the enemy having lately gone up the Delaware, in 30 veſſels, had deſtroyed the Waſhington and Effingham frigates, ſome continental gallies, and 40 or 50 merchantmen and ſhallops, with ſome houſes, at *Borden-town* in New-Jerſey; but made a precipitate retreat, ſoon as they found the Jerſey militia collecting.—And that there had been a pretty ſmart action between a ſuperior body of the enemy, and the troops poſted in *Bucks* county, under General Lacy, who loſt 20 men killed and 30 wounded, but obliged the enemy to carry off 10 waggon loads of their dead and wounded.

The 28th of laſt month a French 50 gun ſhip, arrived in James's River, Virginia, with 2 merchant veſſels under convoy, in 49 days from Rochefort.

The General Aſſembly of the Common-Wealth of Pennſylvania, on the 26th day of March laſt, paſſed an act, which, it is ſaid, will produce a fund ſufficient to pay all their expences of the preſent war, and moreover fill their treaſury: It is intitled, "an act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they ren"der not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting "their eſtates in the Commonwealth; and for more "effectually diſcovering the ſame, and for aſcertain"ing and ſatisfying the debts and claims thereupon." In the ſaid act, the following perſons are particularly named, viz. *Joſeph Galloway, Andrew Allen, John Allen, William Allen, jun. James Rankin, Jacob Duché, Gilbert Hicks, John Potts, Nathaniel Vernon, Chriſtian Fouts, Samuel Shoemaker, Reynold Keen* and *John Biddle*, to ſurrender themſelves on or before the 20th of *April* enſuing.

Laſt Friday morning ſailed upon a cruize the Connecticut ſtate ſhip Defence, commanded by Samuel Smedley, Eſq; and the ſloop Volant, commanded by Capt. Oliver Daniel, and before night took two privateer ſloops fitted out from *St. Auguſtine*, viz. the Governor Tonyn's Revenge, of 12 carriage guns and 72 men, commanded by Capt. Peter Bachop; and the Ranger of 8 guns and 35 men, Captain Osborn commander; who were both brought into port the next day. The *Active* privateer of Liverpool, of 12 guns, and 57 men, would have been likewiſe taken, but took advantage of the near approach of night and thick weather, and made off, while the priſoners on board Bachop were ſecuring, and Osborn was coming up. It reflects particular honour on Capt. Smedley, that immediately upon His Excellency the Preſident's application to that gentleman, he had his ſhip prepared and ready for ſea by Wedneſday evening, notwithſtanding the difficulties of her then performing quarantine in Rebellion Road; Capt. Daniel's veſſel was unloaded, manned with volunteers, and proceeded to the Road on Tueſday night; and the ſervice was greatly forwarded by the animated exertions of Commodore Gillon, who, with Capt. Robinſon, and Capt. M'Queen afterwards went volunteers in the ſhip.

We are juſt now informed, by a veſſel from the Havana (in 9 days) that war againſt France was declared in England the 28th of March, and the news ſent to Havana by a Packet-boat.

An account of the entertainment given laſt Thurſday muſt, for want of room, be deferred till our next.

Charles-Town, June 11.

THE Commiſſioners of the Markets give this public Notice, that in future they will not permit or ſuffer any Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Hogs, Shotes, &c. to be killed, or butchered in either of the public Markets; but that they expect, the Venders will bring them properly dreſſed, and ready to cut up for ſale. JOHN SANSUM, Clerk.

SOAP, in any quantity, myrtle-wax and tallow-mould, binnacle and other dipt Candles, to be ſold at the manufactory on the Green, to the weſt of King-ſtreet, by SAMUEL SHEPPARD.

To be Sold,

On Wedneſday the 1ſt of July, on the ſpot,

MY Plantation, about ſeven miles from Charles-Town, on Gooſecreek road; containing 207 acres of good proviſion land, with all the crop thereon now ſtanding: Alſo, 20 head of tame cattle, ſheep, hogs, and plantation tools: On the plantation are a good dwelling houſe, out houſes, and a new barn, 50 by 24 feet. Alſo, ſeven field ſlaves, belonging to the ſubſcriber; likewiſe a mulatto woman and her ſon; ſhe is a good cook, waſher, and irons very well: The only reaſon of ſelling the Plantation and Negroes is my intending to live in town.

For particulars enquire of John Sanſum, or the ſubſcriber, at his plantation.

STEPHEN SHREWSBURY.

WILLIAM DAVIE, and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
At Mr. James Wakefield's Store, in Broad-ſtreet, the following articles;

BLUE and brown broad cloths, bath coating, black caſſines, fine white flannel, blue and white ſhalloon, blue and white negro cloth, Oſnabrugs thread, fine ounce and coarſe ditto, printed callicoes, Britannias, checks and ſtripes, Oſnabrugs, Ruſſia drab and a great variety of other articles, the particulars of which we ſhall inſert in our next.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 17.

THE following ſhips were put into commiſſion on tueſday and wedneſday laſt; viz. Royal George of 100 guns, for Earl Briſtol; Britannia 100, Victory 100, Admiral Keppel; Namure 90; Duke 90; Formidable 90, for Sir Hugh Palliſer; Vigilant 74, Capt. Kingſmill; Vengeance 74, Captain Clements. And yeſterday ten more were ordered to be commiſſioned.

A Letter received yeſterday ſays, that Cornwall is in a commotion; that the miners have joined the manufacturers, and make together a very formidable body; and that the reſentment of the populace was ungovernable, and threatened very unpleaſant conſequences to the unpopular Abettors of the American war.

It is ſaid that two impeachments will ſhortly take place.

The following is ſaid to be the ſubſtance of the reſcript which the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambaſſador, delivered on Saturday laſt to Lord Weymouth:

That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had entered into a treaty of commerce, amity, and alliance, with the Thirteen United Independent States of America: But, wiſhing however, to avoid giving Umbrage to his Britannic Majeſty, the treaty was not excluſive, to the prejudice of the other States of Europe: It chiefly engaged a reciprocity of mutual good offices between France and The United States. Notwithſtanding, if after this aſſurance, his Britannic Majeſty ſhould think proper to commence hoſtilities upon any of the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, he (the ambaſſador) was authoriſed to add, that the King his Maſter was eventually prepared, and was determined to ſupport and defend the honour of his flag, and the commerce of his ſubjects.

A morning paper ſays, "Advices are received from Paris, that the treaty between France and America had been publicly notified to all the foreign miniſters; that the 17th of March was fixed for Dr. Franklin to make his public entry into that city, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Thirteen Independent States of America; that he was to be received publicly in court in that character; and that Monſ. de Vergennes, miniſter of foreign affairs, had invited him to dinner with him on this day, together with all the other foreign miniſters, not forgetting Lord Stormont.

One Article of the treaty with America entered into by the court of France, we are informed, is as follows: "If Great Britain attacks France in conſequence of her ſigning the treaty, France engages to ſend a powerful fleet to the Weſt-Indies, in order, jointly with the Americans, to attack our Weſt-India Iſlands."

The directors of the bank, it is ſaid, waited upon Lord North, yeſterday at one o'clock, to know whether a war would happen as ſoon as expected, when his Lordſhip, for their ſatisfaction, gave for anſwer, that it was inevitable.

It is poſitively aſſerted, that war againſt France will be declared next week.

On the 12th inſt. Mr. James Luttrell ſurpriſed the miniſtry with an extraordinary attack, directed ſolely at them: The purport of it was, that in caſe the Americans refuſe to treat with us, whilſt the management of public affairs remained in the hands of the preſent miniſters, the Commiſſioners ſhould be empowered to aſſure them, in the name of the King and Parliament, that the objects of their diſlike ſhould be immediately removed from office.

Sir George Savile ſeconded the motion, and from the contemptuous manner in which the preſent miniſtry had always treated the colonies, he declared it to be his opinion, that the Americans would not agree to any terms propoſed under the auſpices of men, who had invariably proved themſelves to be their moſt bitter Enemies. If the Americans ſhould inſiſt on a change of miniſtry as a neceſſary preliminary to a treaty, without which they were determined never to treat with us, the Commiſſioners then will be able to enter upon no buſineſs; they muſt ſend back for freſh inſtructions: the nation will be plunged into a vaſt expence by the delay; not on account of the ſalaries of the Commiſſioners only, becauſe the delay muſt create a neceſſity to keep up for a longer time, the number of troops we have now in pay. It would therefore be prudent to obviate this difficulty, by arming the Commiſſioners with full power to aſſure the Americans, if they inſiſt on it, that the miniſters ſhould be removed.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on both ſides of the Houſe; one of whom is ſaid to have obſerved, that as oppoſition had ſo long laboured for the benefit of the Colonies, it was but proper the Colonies, in their turn, ſhould give oppoſition a liſt; at length the queſtion was put, and on a diviſion it was found, that there were,

For the motion	53
Againſt it	150
Majority	97

Lord North, in the Houſe of Commons on Friday amongſt the many advantages of the loan, ſaid, "He thought it but juſt and adviſeable to give the ſubſcribers ſuch a bargain as might turn out a profitable one." But, unfortunately for his Lordſhip's prediction, no longer ago than Monday, this very loan was negotiating in the city, at 1 8th under par. After ſo recent an inſtance, it is a difficulty to decide which his Lordſhip moſt excels in, fortune-telling, or financiering.

It was expected the commiſſion, for the treaty with America, would have been prepared before this time; but it is ſaid ſome obſtacles have ariſen with reſpect to the perſons who were ſaid to be appointed.

A great houſe ſtopped the 24th ult. for three hundred thouſand pounds, which it is feared, will occaſion many more failures.

By a gentleman who arrived about three weeks ago from France, we have undoubted information, that the French were then marching two armies of 25,000 men each to the ſea coaſt: the one to aſſemble near Dunkirk, where an incampment was immediately to be formed; and the other between Doway and Rouen. This may be depended upon, and it certainly forebodes no good to this and the kingdom of Ireland.

Admiral Byron goes out to America ſecond in command.

Admiral Keppel has received his orders from the Admiralty Board, to ſail with the fleet of obſervation, which will be ready in three weeks at fartheſt.

Orders are given for augmenting all the garriſons in England, to their full complement of men.

They write from Corke, that proviſions are at this preſent time, in moſt parts of Ireland, dearer than was ever remembered, owing to the very large quantities which ſtill continue to be bought up for government ſervice.

We have now 130 General Officers on the liſt of the army; almoſt enough to command all the forces of Europe.

The following is an authentic Copy of Lord Abingdon's *Speech, previous to his entering the Proteſt.*

"My Lords,

"*I have given no obſtructions to theſe bills, in their progreſs through the Houſe, becauſe whatever bears the name of conciliation with America, though it be a ſhadow, I am ready to catch at; for the ſame reaſon (meaning that they ſhould paſs) it is now my intention to divide the Houſe upon them; but my Lords, as I am firmly perſuaded, that theſe bills are no more than a continuation of that deluſion which has brought this country to its preſent brink of ruin, and ſo far from obtaining the end propoſed by them, that they are deſtructive of it, I riſe to put my ſimple negative upon them, and will place my reaſons for ſo doing upon the journals of the Houſe. And, my Lords, having ſaid this, I have only to add my congratulations to your Lordſhips on the late miraculous converſion of Parliament to the true faith: Whiggiſm triumphant over Toryiſm. Whig meaſures ingrafted on Tory principles*

"Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam;
"Jungere ſivelit; riſum tenatis amici?

But, my Lords, however pleaſed I may be with this Centaur not fabulous, *I fear the motives that have produced it are not of the moſt honeſt kind. I fear my Lords, that it is a temporary ſacrifice only of principle to places, and that when the golden age is over, the iron age will return in its room. This good, however, my Lords, it muſt produce: American liberties are hereby confirmed, and put out of the reach of Tory diſturbance for Time to come.*"

YORK-TOWN, May 6.

On Saturday laſt Simeon Deane, Eſq. arrived at Congreſs, Expreſs from the American Plenipotentiaries at the Court of France, and delivered his Diſpatches to his Honour the Preſident—The important Contents, are by a Correſpondent thus communicated:

THE news of the defeat and captivity of General *Burgoyne* were received in France the beginning of December, with as much joy as if a victory by their own troops had been announced. Our Plenipotentiaries took this opportunity again to attract the attention of the Court of France to the object of their negociation. On the 16th Monſ. Girard, Royal Sydnic of Strasburgh, and Secretary of his Maſeſty's Council of State, waited upon our Plenipotentiaries and informed them, "by order of the King," That after long and full conſideration of our affairs and propoſitions in council, it was decided, and his Majeſty was determined to acknowledge our Independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce. That in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our preſent ſituation to obtain terms from us which otherwiſe would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majeſty deſiring, the treaty, once made, ſhould be durable, and our amity ſubſiſt forever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its intereſt in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty ſhould be ſuch, as we might be willing to agree to if our ſtate had been long eſtabliſhed, and in the fullneſs of ſtrength and power, and ſuch as we ſhould approve when that time ſhould come. That his Majeſty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to ſupport our Independence, by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably be ſoon engaged in war, with all the expences, riſque, and damage, uſually attending it; yet he ſhould not expect any compenſation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our ſakes, ſince, beſides his real goodwill to us and our cauſe, it was manifeſtly the intereſt of France, that the power of England ſhould be diminiſhed by our ſeparation from it. He ſhould, moreover, not ſo much as inſiſt, that if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we ſhould not make a ſeparate peace for ourſelves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us. The only condition he ſhould require and rely on, would be this, *That we, in no peace to be made with England, ſhould give up our Independence, and return to the obedience of that government.*

That upon theſe principles, by virtue of full powers by the King of France to Monſieur Girard, Royal Syndic of the city of Strasburgh, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State, dated the 30th day of January, 1778, this miniſter, with our Plenipotentiaries, ſigned at Paris, on the 6th of February, a treaty of alliance and commerce between the Crown of France and The United States of America, almoſt in the very terms in which the American plenipotentiaries had been inſtructed by Congreſs.

In the Treaty of Alliance the following Articles are conſpicuous:

ARTICLE 1. If war ſhould break out between France and Great-Britain, during the continuance of the preſent war between The United States and England, his Majeſty and the United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils, and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

ART. 2. The eſſential and *direct end* of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually *the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimitted*, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

ART. 4. The Moſt Chriſtian King renounces forever, the poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Bermuda, as well as of any part of the Continent of North America, which before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called the Britiſh colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been, under the power of the King and Crown of Great Britain.

The treaty of commerce ſtands upon the broad baſis of equality; and, conſidering the eſtabliſhed great power of France, and the infancy of the United States, is an act without parallel. In a word, the ſentiments delivered on the 16th of December, by Monſieur Girard, by order of the King of France, are ſentiments rarely entertained by princes, and which, together with theſe equal treaties, muſt rank him not only among the greateſt monarchs of France, but in hiſtory.

The Independence of America is a favourite object with all thoſe powers of Europe, who entertain commercial views——With reſpect to the acknowledgment of our independence, they have waited the example of France, and will now be determined in our favour by her conduct. The Emperor, Spain, and Pruſſia are determined to ſupport us. On the 6th of November laſt the Pruſſian Miniſter wrote in the following terms to one of our Plenipotentiaries, "As to the reinforcements of troops which Great-Britain may receive from other powers of Europe for the next campaign, I can aſſure you, Sir, that your nation has nothing to fear from Ruſſia or Denmark; and that even Germany will but furniſh ſome hundred men, which the Duke of Brunſwick, the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Margrave of Anſpach, in conformity to their treaties, cannot but ſend annually, to recruit the troops which thoſe princes hold in America, in the pay of England. It is with ſincere ſatisfaction, that I give you this agreeable information."——The King of Pruſſia would not allow the troops of Heſſe and Hanau, in *Britiſh* pay to paſs through his dominions,——he has promiſed to be the ſecond power in Europe to acknowledge the independence of America.

THE Subſcriber intending to carry on the Vendue Buſineſs, will be much obliged to his Friends, who will favour him with the Sale of lands, houſes, veſſels, negroes or merchandize; they may depend on attention to their intereſt, and ſpeedy ſettlements. He has for ſale privately, a very likely Negro BOY, about 14 years of age, who has been uſed to attend horſes, drive a chaiſe, and wait in the houſe.

On Saturday the 10th of July,

He will ſell at Strickland's, a number of valuable HORSES for the Chair or Saddle, many of which are high blooded.

A Valuable Collection of BOOKS, a catalogue of which may be ſeen at his ſtore the corner of Elliott-ſtreet on the bay, he will ſell in the afternoon of each vendue day. JOB COLCOCK.

A Few very likely high blooded HORSES to be ſold at Hatfield's Stables, in King-ſtreet.

The SPEECH *of the Right Honourable the Earl of* ABINGDON, *in the House of Lords, on Thursday the 11th of December*, 1777.

MY LORDS,

I Am juſt come up from the country, as I ſuppoſed, to do, with the reſt of your Lordſhips, our buſineſs in parliament; but I find, that we are already met here to-day, in order to be ſent about our buſineſs into the country, as if the buſineſs of parliament was not our buſineſs, and that we are called up only to do the buſineſs of MINISTERS. Supplies are voted, and, at this tremendous conjuncture of events, there is, it ſeems, no further need of the Conſtitutional Council of the nation.

But, my Lords, before I go, I will leave one word behind me; it is an important word, and its ſubject matter is of a very preſſing nature.

My Lords, when a noble Duke, whoſe manly and ſpirited conduct againſt this war of ſlavery, will ever have the teſtimony of my warmeſt applauſe, made his motion the other day for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation; his Grace ſaid, that he deſired his motion may be underſtood as a general motion, open to every enquiry, and not ſimply confined to any propoſitions of his own; it is therefore, my Lords, under the ſhelter of this noble Duke's motion, that I have now a motion of my own to make, in addition to thoſe that have been already received.

My Lords, humanity has ever been the characteriſtic of Engliſhmen; but, my Lords, whether corruption has, with our morals, changed our very feelings, or whether it be owing to that EXOTIC influence which has ſo long directed our councils, or not, is not for me to determine; but, my Lords, inſtead of Humanity, our national character is *now* ſtamped with Inhumanity; and, what is worſe, we have the Damning Proofs before our eyes.

My Lords, I am informed, and my information is to be depended upon, that the American priſoners in this country (made priſoners in the glorious cauſe of Liberty, and are nick named rebels, only to ſanctify the rebellion of Miniſters againſt the freedom of this country) are treated with a Savage Barbarity.

My Lords, I have heard ſome of their complaints, and they have gone to my heart. I will give you one of them in inſtance.

My Lords, we all know, or the Rev. Bench of Biſhops will tell us ſo, that there are certain religious objections againſt inoculating for the ſmall-pox. Theſe objections the Americans, for the moſt part, have; and, in proportion to the credulity of the objection, do the fears of the diſeaſe increaſe. It was neceſſary, my Lords, to premiſe this; now for the FACT. In one of the priſons, a priſoner was inoculated for the ſmall-pox; and after the eruption appeared, the patient was put into a cell with five Americans, who had never had the diſorder. They expreſſed their fears; and, I do ſuppoſe, they were therefore called "COWARDS;" but this your Lordſhips may be aſſured of, that neither Fears, nor Tears, nor Prayers, were able to remove the Sick from the Well.

My Lords, if this be Abetted, and does not meet with Condign puniſhment, all government here is at end, and civil ſociety no more; for, my Lords, what is civil ſociety, but a Public combination for Private protection.

My preſent motion, therefore, my Lords is, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting, that he will be pleaſed to direct, that all orders and inſtructions that have been given by the officers, whoſe buſineſs it is, to the ſeveral gaolers, or keepers of other houſes of confinement from time to time, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, and the bringing of American priſoners into this country, down to the preſent month December, reſpecting the hiſtory and treatment of the ſaid priſoners, may be laid before this Houſe; and that the returns which have been made to office from the ſaid priſons, of their numbers and deaths, together with the accounts of each article of expence attending their confinement, may likewiſe be produced.*

My Lords, I have made this motion, not only from the feelings of Humanity, but from motives of Policy.

Your Lordſhips will remember, that there is ſuch a thing as the law of Retaliation. Whilſt you are making priſoners of the Americans by Fifties and Hundreds, they are making priſoners of you by WHOLE ARMIES. The fate of General Burgoyne is KNOWN; and if General Howe does not again *ſhift his poſition*, his fate will be the ſame. My Lords, I will only add, that I hope this motion will be agreed to, and that it will be productive of good; but, my Lords, as it will be ſome time before it can have its effect, I muſt ſignify to your Lordſhips, that it is my intention, in the mean while, to promote, as much as lies in me, a ſubſcription for the relief of theſe unfortunate priſoners, in hopes of procuring the contribution of EVERY noble Lord of this Houſe; for, my Lords, the majority of Lords, who have benefited by the American war, can afford it. Thoſe who have not (*the Biſhops*) will remember, that *Charity covereth a Multitude of Sins*; and as to the minority Lords, they will be led to it from Principle. Thus, my Lords, I ſhall not deſpair of there being collected, at leaſt as much money, for theſe HONEST WHIGS, as was procured for thoſe *Tory Prieſts*, who, for attempting to undermine the Liberties of America, were driven out of THAT country, and are, perhaps, for the ſame Purpoſes, now penſioned in THIS.

HEXT PRIOLEAU,

At his Ship Chandlery Warehouſe, in Tradd-Street, near the Bay,

HAS FOR SALE,

On as reaſonable Terms as the Times will admit,

AN Aſſortment of Cordage, Sail Duck, Oſnabrug, Twine, Log and Hand Lines, Ship Scrapers, Pump Tacks, Linſeed Oil in Jugs and Baskets, Train Oil by the Cask or leſs Quantity, Spirit of Turpentine in Quart Bottles, Red Lead, Loaf Sugar, Quart and Pint Black Jacks, Cartridge, Sheathing and Writing Paper, Bruſhes of different Sorts, an Aſſortment of Sail and Rope Needles, Palms, Sand Glaſſes, Compaſſes, Hammers, double Worm Gimblets; Tin Ware, conſiſting of Lanthorns, Mugs, Pound and Half-pound Canifters, Tinder Boxes, &c. Beſt Bourdeaux Oil in Quart Bottles, Green Teas, Choice Wines, Old Jamaica, Weſt-India and Northward Rum, Wine Vinegar, Brown Sugars, &c. Alſo Briſtol Hotwell Water in Hampers.——All Owners and Maſters of Veſſels may depend upon every Service it is in his Power to render them, free of all Charge.

THE Partnerſhip of THOMAS LATHAM and Co. Diſtillers, being diſſolved, this is to deſire all Perſons indebted to them, to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible to JONATHAN LAWRENCE; and all Perſons to whom they are indebted, are hereby requeſted to call and receive their Money of him as ſpeedily as they conveniently can.

DANIEL LATHAM, one of the abovementioned Partners, intending to depart ſhortly for the State of New-York, takes this Method of informing the Public, That on Wedneſday the 24th of June, Inſt. At ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be diſpoſed of at Public Vendue, by Webb and Bentham, at the Houſe wherein he now lives, on Trott's Point, a conſiderable Variety of uſeful Houſhold Furniture belonging to him; among which are, ſome very elegant Plate, a large genteel Desk, ſeveral very good Beds and Mahogany Bedſteads, ſome valuable Looking-Glaſſes, two very neat japanned Tea-Tables, Mahogany Tables and Chairs, three Pair of Fire-Dogs, two Carpets, a Pair of genteel Glaſs Shades, and a Parcel of Earthen, Glaſs and China Ware; likewiſe a few Groce of Bottles.

THOMAS and DANIEL LATHAM, having ſold their Share of the Diſtillery, which belonged to them and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, the Public are hereby informed, that the Property in ſaid Diſtillery is now veſted in the Subſcribers; and the Buſineſs in future will be carried on under the Firm of LAWRENCE, LUSHINGTON, and Co.

JONATHAN LAWRENCE,
RICHARD LUSHINGTON,
STEPHEN LAWRENCE.

I Do hereby forwarn every Perſon from crediting my Wife ROSANNA, or any other Perſon or Perſons on my Account, without a written Order from under my Hand, as I am determined not to pay any Debts otherwiſe contracted, from this 17th Day of June, 1778. GEORGE BOS, *of Jacksonburgh*.

RUN away from his Maſter the 7th of March laſt, Thomas Hicks, a Youth of about 18 or 19 Years of Age about 5 Feet high, and had on when he went away, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Oſnabrugs Trouſers or blue Breeches.——He is remarkably negligent of his Hair and Dreſs. Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Workhouſe, or to his Maſter, Abraham Pearce, Cabinet-maker, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

TAken up, (ſome time ſince) between Lempriere's Point and Hobcah-creek,

A Small BOAT,

fourteen feet long, and four feet and a half wide; ſhe has a white bottom and had been lately caulked and payed with pitch; there is Peter Arell's name on the Stern.——Apply to David Oſwald.

June 19, 1778.

I Am informed of the following ſtrays: A Black Horſe, about 13 Hands high, branded on the off buttock MB, and on the ſhoulder ♑, aged.

A large Grey Horſe, about 15 hands high, brand-on the off buttock F, 6 or 7 years old.

A large Grey Horſe about the ſame height, branded on the mounting ſhoulder F.

The Owners muſt prove their property within the time preſcribed by law, before

WILLIAM MORGAN.

THESE are to forwarn all Perſons whatſoever from giving Credit to any Perſon in my Name, without an Order from under my Hand, as I am determined not to pay any Debts otherwiſe contracted, from this 28th Day of May, 1778.
Savannah, in Georgia. WM. LANCASTER.

For private ſale,

SEveral Valuable PLANTATIONS, from 3000 l. to 50,000 l. in Value, and from 25 to 70 Miles from Charles-Town; alſo, ſeveral large and ſmall Tracts of Land in moſt Parts of the State; likewiſe Two Tenements in Allen-Street, commonly called Dutch Church Alley, joining Mr. John Grant: The Purchaſer may have two or three Years Credit, upon approved Security.

A HOUSE and LOT in Guignard-Street, fit for a ſmall Family; the Houſe is in good Repair.

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, the one 350 and the other 250 Acres, ſituate at Four Holes, in St. Matthew's Pariſh, Berkley County, beſides 100 Acres adjoining; all together will make a very fine Plantation for Rice or Indico, is about 46 Miles upon Gaillard's Road, Dean's Swamp, from Town, and within one Mile of Dr. Haig's Plantation.

Three hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in St. Mark's Pariſh, about 12 Miles beyond King's Tree, on a Branch of Black River, on the main Road leading from Santee to Lynch's Creek, having about 20 Acres cleared, and as fine a Peach Orchard as any in the State, very convenient for a Store or Tavern; the Land is good for Corn, Indico or Rice, having about 40 Acres of excellent Swamp, and is a fine Place for raiſing of Stock.

A very valuable PLANTATION in St. Thomas's Pariſh, about 22 Miles from Town.

A TRACT of LAND of 100 Acres in St. Andrew's Pariſh, about 14 Miles from Town.

Five LOTS in Charles-Town, fronting on Mazyck and Weſt-Streets.

Ten LOTS in Union-Street.

A LOT on the South Side of Broad-ſtreet, where ſtood the Houſe lately occupied by Meſſ. Dewar and Bacot.

A LOT, the Corner of Church and Tradd-Streets, 19 Feet 6 Inches fronting Tradd ſtreet, and in Church-ſtreet about 84 Feet.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 500 Acres, in Saxe Gotha Townſhip, joining Lands of Benjamin Farrar, and about one Mile from his Saw-Mill.

A valuable TRACT of LAND of 334 Acres, near Beach-Hill Road, and Lands of Mr. Ogier.

A valuable Tract of Land of 400 Acres, ſituated in Prince William's Pariſh in Granville-County, on a large Branch of the great Cooſawhatchie Swamp, well known by the Name of Macpherſon's Branch, bounding ſouthwardly on Lands of Mr. James Smith, good for Rice, Indico or Corn, diſtant from Pocotaligo Landing, about 10 Miles.

Three valuable TRACTS of LAND on Black-River, about 12 Miles from George-Town.

A TRACT of 500 Acres, on the Middle Fork of Tyger River.

A TRACT of 1150 Acres upon the South weſt Side of Four-Hole Swamp.

A TRACT of 400 Acres, upon the South-weſt Side of Four-Hole Swamp, on Cow-Caſtle Branch.

A TRACT of 1200 Acres, on the Weſt Side of Sampit Creek, about 12 Miles from George-Town.

A LOT in Meeting-ſtreet, near the Beef-Market, 43 Feet 3 Inches front in Meeting Street, and 135 Feet in depth.

A valuable TRACT of LAND, of 12,000 Acres, on the River May.

A valuable HOUSE and LOT in Anſonburgh.

A valuable Plantation of 400 Acres, about 6 Miles from Huger's Bridge.

Thoſe valuable SAW and GRIST MILLS on Juniper Creek, four Miles below the Cheraw-Hill, and about 10 Miles from Long-Bluff Court-Houſe.

A Brick Houſe and Lot in Clifford-Street, White-Point.

A vacant LOT facing the Bay, on White-Point.

A pleaſant, healthy ſituate Plantation, three Miles from Dorcheſter.

An exceeding valuable TRACT of LAND, or rather Part of an Iſland, as it has a Creek called Callacu's Creek, from Savannah River, running round it, and comes into the River by Abercorn-Creek again, being about 16 Miles from Savannah, and between 5 and 6 Miles from Purrysburgh, nearly oppoſite to William Williamſon Eſqr's Plantation—This Tract of Land, containing 900 Acres, being all of it Tide Land, is equal in quality to any Lands either in Georgia or Carolina, ſupplied with the largeſt Cypreſs Trees for Shingles, and is ſo ſituate that Veſſels of any Burden may load at any Part of it.

JACOB VALK.

STOLEN about 5 months ago, a young POINTER DOG, betwixt the Engliſh and Spaniſh breed, who anſwers to the name of BRITTON; his left ear is brown, his right mottled, and has two diſtinct brown ſpots in his Forehead, his body is all white, except a brown ſpot at the ſetting on of his tail:—He was got by a Dog of Daniel Horry, Eſqr's, which he much reſembles, and who muſt have been noticed frequently in Charles-Town, by every Gentleman who knows a perfect Pointer: He ranged rather lewdly at the time he was ſtolen, but with very little Correction would have ſtood perfectly ſtaunch to a Partridge, Woodcock, or the Hare of this State.

Whoever brings him to the Printing-Office, or to N. Boden, in Amen-Corner, and diſcovers who ſtole him, ſhall receive Twenty Pounds Reward.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed, at TIMOTHY and BODEN's Office, in the State-Houſe, where Advertiſements, &c. are received.